the Bull Run campaign are more or less

"ON TO RICHMOND." Take, in the first instance, the "On to of which so much has been

There are several reasons for the vigor ous belaboring which this "On to Richmond" has received. The first comes from the Regular Army element, which makes war as its business, professes a contempt for volunteers and militia, and wants to derogate them in order to elevate itself. Another came from the partisans of Mc-Clellan, who strove to excuse their chief-

eager young volunteers who burried on to Washington to save the National Capital had had a leader like Gen. Lyon, Grant, or forward, with part of his division, to rejust the remedy you need. Sheridan, they would have gone directly to connoiter Blackburn's Ford, directing him Richmond in June, and scattered the forces not to bring on a battle. That was a the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent of the rebellion as successfully as Gen. pretty hard order to strictly obey, in the and one-dollar sizes. You may have a Lyon did those in Missouri. The men were all right. All they lacked was a leader of done this as late as the first two weeks in

The trouble was that there was no miliand planning for it with slow deliberation, by preparing great columns of wellforced by the volunteers eager to see service before they returned home, and by the people at home wanting something definite done. The great mistake was that his hand was not forced earlier, and that a leader tack was to be on his right, and to make flag could be seen on Munson's Hill, not adequate to the work had not been sent forward with the troops a month before McDowell advanced on Bull Run.

The selection of Maj. McDowell to comington and for Maj.-Gen. Patterson to com- he would have routed his antagonist, for ment, and punctilious in all things, was ing of Saturday, July 20, for then Joe perience a man to put at the head of an Valley with part of his army, and the rest

alertness, and aggression necessary for the could come to his assistance.

have been imminent.

GEN. SCOTT'S PLAN.

under Gen. Joe Johnston in the Shenanwhile Gen. McDowell was to move directly 35,000 men and crush the rebel force under sensible, practical manuvers which could Gen. Patterson to move straight on Gen. Beauregard. Joe Johnston, and by no means to let him This was an admirable plan, but there get away without a fattle. Gen. Patterson with all his shortcomings, was disposed to Beauregard's force had now been swelled was strongly set to attack Johnson in army. force, but that he was dissuaded by his Chief-of-Staff Fitz-John Porter.
July 17, he retreated with his army to

their commanding officers, their officers Willcox, and O. O. Howard. with them, and becoming used to acting together. This was the first great blunder, and one which the Regular Army writers have carefully kept out of sight. There is much said about the men being green and unused to marching, about difficulty in getting any concerted movements executed. about the utter insufficiency of the staff, and those staff officers who were appointed being unknown to the commands and the the question right home-Whose fault was at Blackburn's Ford and elsewhere. The military officers who were running things in Washington had had those 6,207 strong, in two brigades, under Blenmen under their command during the long ker and Davies, had been left at Centermonths of May, June and two-thirds of ville, was an old Regular and a graduate for field service during all that time There has been much decrial of McClelling to get very drunk, and was of about lan's grand reviews, but those military pageants had the inestimable benefit of making the different regiments of a brigade acquainted with one another, and with their the army on his perfectly fresh division, brigade commander and staff, and of teaching the brigade commander how to handle his men as a whole. Every officer high in rank in Washington before the battle of

Bull Run is blamable that this was not

The rebels were much wiser. At the regiments into strong brigades, and to teach them to move as brigades. They began the policy, which they steadily followed during the war, of "opposing masses to fractions," and to which was due the most of their victories. Their brigades were always much stronger than our brigades, their divisions than our divisions, and their corps than our corps. At Gettysburg, where the numbers were about equal on both sides, they had their army massed into three corps, while we had ours scattered into seven. At Bull Run the rebel brigades had from four to six regiments in a brigade. Long-treet, Stone wall Jackson, Bonham, Early, Bee, Elzey and Bartow each had five regiments.

The explanation why the troops were not given more preparation for field service was that Gen. Scott, with the Regular Army officers, did not intend to use the three months men for anything more than would organize and drill the three years men into Regulars, before they began any offensive movement. This spirit dominated after Gen. McClellan superseded Gen. Scott, and caused the Fall and Winter to be let pass away without any forward movement, although the rebels actually advanced to within cannon shot of the Capitol, and erected batteries along the Po-

The infinite harm of this was that it al lowed the rebellion to grow rapidly, and sweep into it hundreds of thousands of men who had been strongly for the Union. but who bowed to the storm. They could not hold out, if the Government would not

THE CAMPAIGN DECIDED ON.

It was not until some time in June that Gen. Scott yielded to the pressure of public opinion. Then, it must be said to his march across the open fields to attack an credit, he yielded gracefully, and bent himcarrying out the plan to success. Cabinet, and June 29 it was adopted and shooters, and the battle became a struggl orders to Gen. Patterson. Gen. McDowell wanted an active army of 30,000 men, with 10,000 more in reserve, and these were given him. He went to work with 10,000 more in reserve, and these were given him. He went to work with 10,000 more in reserve, and these wornout soldiers there before them.

The whole Union army, with singular stimultaneousness, gave up the struggle, and began to retire beyond Young's Branch. It is to his credit that July 16, only a week later he issued him marching orders.

For a long time the retreat was in good the work with the relates standing watching or both sides and the sect and creation of movements by two armies which probably never their equal in the history of war for the case and certainty with which they could be handled. During this period came the following sharp encounters characteristics.

For a long time the retreat was in good the work with the relates the standing watching or both sides and the sect and certainty with which they could be handled. During this period came the following sharp encounters characteristics.

49 guns, and a battalion of cavalry. These lief. would have been entirely sufficient if they had marched straight forward for their objective, with the direct celerity of later days. But McDowell, with all his years of service, with all his training in the Additional formal of the sufficient of jutant-General's Office, was as green in command of such a body of troops as his men were in field duty. He had but few Union soldiers, which would have been ar-

the curent and widely accepted views of staff officers, and they as raw as the rest. They did not know how to get the troops forward, any more than the men knew how to go forward. The disasters at Vienna and Big Bethel had made everybody, from McDowell down, very cautious about "masked batteries," and the army was moved forward with aggravating weariness. So it was Thursday morning, July 18, when his advance-Tyler's Division-entered Centerville, about four miles from Bull Run, and from its commanding emiwith 20,000 men, lay upon the steep banks of Bull Run, in a line eight miles long.

gether, wasted many precious hours in contemper of those young volunteers, who had sample bottle of this great kidney remedy, Brigade posted in a strong position to oppose him. Instead of satisfying himself of this by a little cannonading, and feeling line, be sure to mention that you read this ly encounters of scouting parties, pickets, mer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing, be sure to mention that you read this line. These continued during the next year, tary man in Washington capable of grasp forward carefully with a skirmish line, generous offer in the Washington National when Gen. Grant was pushing the Army ing the situation. The illustrious Gen. Tyler let the cannonade develop into an Winfield Scott, who was then far advanced arrillery duel, and the skirmisking draw member the name Swamp-Root. Dr. Killers of Richmond. in years, and whom everybody looked to, three of his regiments into a fight, in which mer's Swamp-Root and the address, Binghad lost the fire and aggressiveness of his he lost 60 men, but pounded Longstreet's hamton, N. Y., on ever bottle. earlier years, and had become as slow as the worst of the old Regulars. He was lookto go to their assistance. By this time ing forward to a war of three or four years. Tyler, seeing the hopelessness of carrying rested at Centerville if Dixon S. Miles had the position, remembered that he had been been a capable commander. ordered to only make a reconnoissance, and drilled soldiers to invade the South as one succeeded in calling his men off, though strip along the Potomac from Alexandria country would prepare to invade another they were reluctant and exasperated, and to the hights above Washington, and re-It is true, that his hand was the mismanaged affair seriously affected mained there until the next March, while the conduct of the division through the the exultant rebels strongly fortified the

coming battle. The affair, however, had the effect of convincing Beauregard that the main at | ton and advanced their outposts until their him mass his forces there.

A WASTED OPPORTUNITY.

If McDowell had energetically executed Gen. Patterson was a man past middle which was to move out from their right age, of great wealth and social position, and attack our left, and crush McDowell had had some military experience, but had, with their combined armies, before Pat-even less than McDewell, the enterprise, terson, whom they supposed on the way, Our engineers seem to have been as

When Gen. Scott was forced by the gen- green as the rest, for, incredible as it may eral public to do something, he made plans seem to men who made the March to the worthy of his younger days, and it must be Sea, or went through the Wilderness, they said that on paper McDowell's plans were spent the whole of Friday and Saturday excellent. If they had been carried out as in hunting for fords in the shallow upper well as they were written, success would Bull Run which later in the war was crossed almost anywhere by men who really

wanted "to get there. Saturday night McDowell called his Gen. Scott's plan was for Gen, Patterson commanders together, and gave them the to move forward and keep the rebel force orders for the following day. Tyler's Division was to make a demonstration on the have time for nothing else. In the meanin reserve at Centerville, and Hunter's and from Washington with a force of about Heintzelman's Divisions should make a secret and circuitous march around to the Gen. Beauregard at Manassas. These were right, to come in upon the rebel left and rear. As soon as they drove it back, and have succeeded under competent command-cleared the Stone Bridge, Tyler's Division Gen. Scott gave positive orders to was to come across, join them, and crush

do this, and the testimony shows that he to 32,000 by the arrival of Johnston's

MCDOWELL'S WEAKENED FORCES.

On the other hand, McDowell had di-Charlestown, leaving Johnston to go where minished his column of attack until it was only a little over 12,000 men. Hunter's Though the volunteers began arriving in Division had only 2,648 men in two weak Washington as early as April 19, and were brigades, commanded by Andrew P. Poreager for active service, there was little if ter and A. E. Burnside. Heintzelman's anything done toward forming them into Division was 9.777 strong, in three bribrigades and getting them acquainted with gades, commanded W. B. Franklin, O. B.

Tyler seemed to be so depressed by the results of his reconnoissance to Blackburn's Ford, that his demonstration was quite feeble, and his division, 9,936 strong. in four brigades, commanded by E. D Keyes, R. C. Schenck, W. T. Sherman, and I. B. Richardson, had comparatively little effect upon the battle, except Sherman's Brigade, which did very hard fighting. The others were mainly effective in the commands unknown to them. This brings number of rebels they kept watching them

Col. Dixon S. Miles, whose division, Why were they not put into shape of West Point. He showed his sense of the responsibilities of the day by proceedas much use as if he had been in Kamchatka. If he had been a real soldier he would have stopped the rout and rallied which did not fire a shot during the day. THE BATTLE OPENS.

It was a severe experience for green soldiers, under green officers, and an equally inexperienced staff, to start at midnight on a march through unknown woods and over wretched roads. Instead of ar-

10 o'clock. There they encountered Col. Evans, with 11 companies of infantry and two pieces artillery, and instead of brushing this small force out of the way at once, they began a noisy skirmishing and cannonade, which in the course of an hour or two brought Bee's Brigade of Johnston's army over to see what was the matter. The 'nion soldiers were now getting warmed up to the fight too, and after a sharp little fight pushed the rebels back over Young's Branch and up on to the Henry House plateau. This uncovered the Stone Bridge; Sherman rushed his brigade across

On the other side, Stonewall Jackson, of Johnston's army, came rushing over from Manassas with five regiments and appear more flagrant. The McClellan two batteries, to help Bee out, and for a clique in the Army of the Potomac were while made a stubborn fight upon the brow securing the safety of the Capital. They of the Henry House plateau. He was McClellan being extinguished by any rival. struck by a cloud of Union regiments, and, instead of "standing like a stone wall," was driven, with the rest of the Confed- all the time and everywhere, and so did erate forces, in great disorder, back over the subordinate officers who commanded the Henry House fields into the shelter of them. There is nothing but praise for all

> These woods became the salvation of the rebels and the destruction of the Union Manassas in the campaign which led to troops. Johnston and Beauregard about 2 o'clock became convinced that the affair fense of Washington, leaving the gateway on their left was a real battle, and not a feint, and hurried over there with their troops. They reformed the shattered and demoralized brigades, put in fresh troops, and massed their artillery.

The exigencies of the battle had now re duced McDowell's striking force to 14 regiments, many of them badly pounded, all hours of hard fighting under a blazing July sun. They had to ascend the slope and enemy sheltered in the woods. What many have deemed the fatal mis-

take of the day was the order to Ricketts's to Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from May 14, 1861, and was one of Gen. Young's Branch and take a position on the Scott's favorites, was ordered to prepare a Henry House plateau, so as to fire more plan, and he prepared a very excellent one, effectually into the woods. This brought which he submitted to the President and them in easy range of the rebel sharphe was ordered to go on and carry it out. to save them from capture. For an hour He conditioned his plan upon having only and a half a desperate fight went on over to meet Beauregard's forces at Manassas, these two batteries. It was brought to a and that Joe Johnston's in the Valley were to be kept off him. Gen. Scott firmly of perfectly fresh troops, with a battery of highest class by past masters in the promised him this, and issued the urgent artillery, bursting from the woods on the science of war, and execution of move

later, he issued his marching orders.

He actually started out with 28,568 men, it with amazement, and unspeakable reorder, with the rebels standing watching on both sides and the most gallant and

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED. A Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kid- Rapidan ney remedy, fulfils every wish in promptly James City ... curing kidney, bladder and uric aicd Jeffersonton roubles, rheumatism and pain in the back. Culpeper, White Sulphur Springs nence looked over to where Beauregard, following use of liquor, wine or beer, and Bristoe StationOct. 14

everything, but if you have kidney, liver, Stevensburg Nov. 7

If you need a medicine you should have come out to fight. Tyler went down to Swamp-Root, and a book that tells all artillery duel, and the skirmishing draw member the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kil- fenses of Richmond.

> The Union army retired to the narrow line of Bull Run, erected batteries along the lower Potomac, to blockade Washing-

over three miles from Washington. McClellan was deaf to all importunities to push the insolent enemy back to a more respectful distance, though Gen. Joe Johnmand the forces immediately around Wash- his plan of battle the next day-July 19- ston-the ablest military man in the Confederacy-fully recognized that the line of mand the column at Harper's Ferry, were he would have hurled his 28,000 men Bull Run was a great piece of "bluff," both unfortunate. Maj. McDowell, while against the left flank of Beauregard's long, since it could be easily turned at any time a good technical soldier, familiar with the thin line, and rolled him up. But his op- by a Union force marching down the Mary-routine and red tabe of the War Depart- portunity passed some time on the morn- land side of the Potomac, and crossing the river below the mouth of the Occoquan. neither by temperament, education, or ex- Johnston arrived from the Shenandoah The great bend which the Potomac makes would have brought the Union army dienthusiastic assemblage of raw soldiers, and get the best results out of them.

Johnston, as the senior extended in the rear of the rebel army, because the best results out of them.

Johnston recognized that the line of the Rappahannock was the true line of de-

In March, 1862, Gen. McClellan moved the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, and events there engrossed public at-

tention for a few weeks. STONEWALL JACKSON'S OPPORTUNITY. In pursance of a vicious policy the War

Department had sent into the Shenandoah Valley a number of small columns, penetrating it from various directions. These columns were widely separated, out of supporting distance, and their commanders were ambitious of personal distinction, and not inclined to cooperate.

Gen. Banks, commanding the largest

column, advanced from Harper's Ferry, strung his force along for 100 miles, and there were others under Gen. McDowell, Shields, Milroy, Fremont, etc. The Confederate Government devised a plan to relieve Richmond from its pressure by striking these in detail and threatening Washington, and Stonewall Jackson gained his first fame by a swift march in the Valley and striking the heads of these columns, one after another. Though he was generally repulsed, the effect was to make all the columns fall back in haste, and there was a panic lest Washington be endangered from that direction. When this passed the iovernment saw the necessity of having these various forces under one head, and Gen. John Pope, who had shown great capacity in the West, was brought East and put in command. He gathered up these forces, formed what he designated as the Army of Virginia, and moved out on the plains of Manassas as far as the Rapidan o threaten Richmond and help McClellan. Feeling confident that they had brought McClellan's army to a standstill, the rebel

authorities dropped him and threw their

whole force against Pope.

Gen. Pope ordered an immediate concenration of his forces, and July 29 left Washington to put himself at the head. Sending Stonewall Jackson ahead to the Rapidan, followed with his whole army, Lee had hopes of catching Pope's widely scattered forces and defeating him in detail. Stonewall Jackson came up first with Banks who had less than 8,000 men, at Cedar Mountain. Banks promptly attacked Jackson, and with such vigor as to seriously shake that redoubtable chieftain, who had probably nearly 25,000 men to Banks's 5.000. Jackson succeeded in repulsing Banks at last, but it was a barren victory for him. Gen. Pope was aware that he must expect the whole of Lee's army now to pounce upon his small force, and began concentrating his troops to hold the enemy in check until he could get assistance from the Army of the Potomac. On the other hand, Lee was making every effort to crush riving on the rebel flank at daybreak, as him before the Army of the Potomac could very outset they began to organize their planned, they did not come out into the come to his assistance. Gen. Pope manopen fields north of Young's Branch until uvered and fought with great skill until he reached the old battlefield of Bull Run.

where a series of battles were forced upon him, lasting from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1. These are known in history as: Groveton and Gainesville, Aug. 28-29; Second Bull Run, Aug. 30; Chantilly,

GEN. POPE'S MISFORTUNES.

There has been such a world of acrimonous discussion that we shall not venture into an account of them, since scarcity of space forbids taking as much as would be necessary for a fair presentation. Gen. Pope made many mistakes, undoubtedly, and he misconceived the situation, but never was there a man in the Union army worse abused, and his mistakes made to then excited to the utmost to save Gen. The men of the Army of the Potomac

as was their custom, fought magnificently the Division, Brigade, and Regimental commanders who fought on the plains of the army being forced back into the de

open for Lee's advance into Maryland.

After this came Antietam, and after 18,455 on Sept. 30. Antietam both armies returned to the plains of Manassas. After manuvering for some time the issue of battle was joined on the line of the Rappahannock uffering from the long night march and where we suffered two severe defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Again the Army of Northern Virginia swept northward, but after its defeat at Gettysburg it returned to its old position behind the Rapidan, with headquarters at Orange Court House, while the Army of the Po the plains of Manassas, with headquarters at Culpeper Court House. The last six months of 1863 saw the two armies re- panies an army of 40,000 men. peatedly manuvering back and forth on the plains of Manassas, with Gen. Meade skillfully interposing the Army of the Potomac between Lee and Washington. It was

Manassas Gap	11V ZI
Chester GapJuly	21-22
Wapping Hights	aly 23
Hannahannock Station and Kally's	
Ford	g. 1-3
Ford	ept. 6
CulpeperSe	pt. 13

washington, D. oi, Indicability out instance		
Raccoon Ford Sept. 14 Smithfield Sept. 15 Smith's Ford Sept. 19 White's Ford Sept. 21 Jack's Shop Sept. 22 Upperville Sept. 25 Rapidan Oct. 10 James City Oct. 10 Jeffersofiton Oct. 12	the least calculation 9,000 m with the 13,000 prisoners and 5 and wounded in the campaign, following showing— Early's report, Dec. 31, Prisoners, Killed and disabled	

cessant manuvering and fighting on those historic plains. In connection with the greater move-Gen. Lyon's standard. They could have Blackburn's Ford, and found Longstreet's about it and its great cures, both sent ments there were almost daily and night-

This gives only a faint idea of the in-

ADVENTURE WITH A BUFFALO.

Looked. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: To those comrades who, from a sense of duty, havmense herd, that had some serio-comic aspects, yet had it not been for the true vacancy in the command at once.

The meat of the northern as distin-

guished from the Kansas buffalo was particularly good, and it was customary to Montgomery Co., O. send out from Fort Shaw small parties I am the daughter of the above. My anevery week. With a temperature at 24 decestor, Roberts, or Robert, was a Scotchand we were surprised to see an immense and we were surprised to see an immense though my great-grandfather, John Robthe bank, falling apparently dead. Throwing my left knee upon his muzzle, and objections, as his big eye glared in fury. Almost instantaneously he rose and threw me in the air. I landed 20 feet away, his about 1630. Isaac Hooper served in the by posts-two, at least, at the north end horn having struck and penetrated the Revolutionary war. He was in the battle are visible. thigh very close to the body, and the scar of Long Island, his wife, watching the of the wound remains there to-day. watching, and seeing the belligerent attitude of the bull after throwing me, they kneeled, and with their breechloaders made some good shooting, dropping him before he reached me. Had the horn of said bull been less blunt the result would have been much more serious. Although not seriously hurt, the soreness of the wound, together with the intensely cold weather, precluded the possibility of remaining in

the saddle. Subsequently as an onlooker, I saw them kill about 3,000 pounds of young game, and it was then decided that we would return. I would simply add that four days in a

hospital bed followed the adventure, but the sound of facetious comrades crying: "Who killed the buffalo?" did not cease for months.-F. W. MIX.

EARLY'S FORCES AT OPEQUAN.

Official Reports Show a Much Greater EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am something of a historian myself. About Early's

force at Opequan I have this to say: On the 10th of September the numbers pre-Gordon's Division 2,961 Rodes's Division 3,551 Breckinridge's Division Lomax's Cavalry 3,568

To this must be added: Kershaw's Division 3,850 Fitz-Hugh Lee's Cavalry 1,685 Total at Opequan21,025

report that would excuse him from blame for his inglorious defeat at Opequan. On Sept. 30, after the enormous losses at Opequan and Fisher's Hill, the report Rodes's Division Pegram's Division 2,145

Wharton's Division 1,638 Carter's Artillery 3,611 divisions, which had as follows, Sept. 10:

Lee's Division 1,685 Total cavalry 4,900 Then, again, Gordon's Division is not n the report of Sept. 30, but had on Sept.

10, 2,690; add the four divisions, 10,865, and the cavalry, 4,900, we get a total of Subtracting from the total of Sept. 10, 21,025, the total of Sept 30, 18,455, we find the difference 2,570, which is a good deal less than bthe Confederate losses at Opequan and Fisher's Hill.

Now with othe aggregate Sept. 30, it looks very reasonable to put the Confederate forces atl the battle of Opequan at 21,025, and it was probably more. When considering this matter we should tomac came back to its old position on find that in this Valley Campaign he captured 101, pieces of artillery, which is about the number that usually accom-

He also reports having taken 13,000 prisoners. It is well known that after

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood. improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is

arly had at

Aggregate of Early's army,

Clellan, who strave to excuse their chief-tain's dilatoriness by enlarging upon the evils of the "On to Richmond" precipitance.

As a matter of undoubted fact, if the an any object, I do not know, but it was any object, I do not know, but it was expectable was any object, I do not know, but it wa the rebels and to belittle Gens. Grant and Sheridan .- M. W. Cook, Co. G. 28th Iowa.

A SEARCH FOR ANCESTORS.

Daughter of the Revolution on a Geneological Quest.

published the names and a short history want to join the D. A. R. and D. R. As- as the north and south roads. sociations, and have been trying to obtain The Andersonville town of 1904 is not data to establish my claim: but I have a large affair. I am unable to compare been unable to locate my forefathers- it with the town of 1864, not having seen Bull Who Was Not So Old and Weak as He before the Revolution—except by tradiing ventured to enlist, resided on the plains ing: John Tice, born in Hamburg, Holland, 40 years. The birds were singing merrily. during the years following the civil war, married Elizabeth Peas, a native of Eng- while the flowers bloomed fragrantly, in and who were fond of hunting, and liked land, in New Jersey, April 29, 1756. the beautiful morning, and I could discern in the near distance, waving welcomingly to be in the saddle, the almost complete extermination of the noble buffalo was to be regretted. During the Winter of '74 Isaac Hooper, record says, a brother of "Rock of Ages," the Flag. Passing under the writer was the somewhat ignoble hero Jacob, in Squankum, now Williamstown, the arched gateway, lettered "Entrance to of an adventure while approaching an im- N. J. Elizabeth Hooper, daughter of the Prison Park," all that remained to re-N. J. Elizabeth Hooper, daughter of mind me of my previous experience upon above; married Stephen Rhodes, in Burthe same grounds lay before me. A maaim of Serg't Jno. Fredericks and Corp'l lington, N. J. Martha Rhodes, daughter jority of the principals in this tragedy of Martin, 7th Inf., there would have been a of above; married John S. Roberts, in the Summer of 1864 lie moldering in the Warren Co., O. Mary Roberts, daughter National Cemetery, a half mile north of of above; married Alfred D. Brandriff, in the Prison grounds, beneath the many

grees below, the writer started one January Irish officer in the Huguenot-Catholic wars morning with a party consisting of six in France; married a French woman. They men and one six-mule team for the region had a goodly estate—had the option of berectly in the rear of the rebel army, between it and Richmond, and compelled its

men and one six-mule team for the region had a goodly estate—had the option of beslopes or hills draining into the same old
tween it and Richmond, and compelled its

of the Marais. No snow at that time was of the Marais of the Marais.

The rectly in the rear of the rebel army, beslopes or hills draining into the same old the same old the same old the same old the same of the rest of the repel army, beslopes or hills draining into the same old the same old the same of the same old the same old the same of the same old tween it and Richmond, and compelled its of the ground, and thick buffalo grass and their estate was confiscated. They went to from west to east—which furnished bathhasty retreat. Johnston was constantly on the ground, and the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting this to be done, and was ready to not in a constant of the conditions as we campexpecting the conditions are considered as the conditions are constant of the conditions are considered as the c abandon Mannassas. A number of Union Generals urged it, but McClellan remained 26 miles or thereabouts. The following Long Island, or Staten Island, about 1690. 26 miles or thereabouts. The following morning was a stinger; but in the mounmorning was a stinger; but in the mountains, at that altitude, with a dry atmosphere, the cold is not felt with such extreme discomfort as in the East, Lersey branch. This was after the war, Lersey branch. This was after the war, Lersey branch. This was after the war, Lersey branch are the cold in the local state of the decayed timbers may be discovered after a careful search. Traces of the trenches which held the local state of the local herd not four miles to the northwest, nearly all quietly grazing. Desiring to get nearer the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the herd, I gave orders for the wagon and the leasting of the dead line can be and the leasting of the dead line can be were taking, and in this ravine, his back war. His father (I think, but I am not hardly visible, appeared an old and battle-scarred veteran of the herd, who bore every mark of extreme old age in outward appeared and old age in outward appeared to the war from the beginning, under both washington and Greene. They were at abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. Address the war loby Robert abundantly as of yore; and I again drank postpaid for \$1. Other grades. pearance, but who had apparently lost little of the vigor of middle life. The best hunters habitually ride right into the herd and pick out the young cows and calves for moved to Lycoming, or Bucks Co., Pa., and, Massachusetts and Michigan have R. C. ladies while waiting for a chance to meat, and this duty devolved upon more and in 1800, sometime, moved to Ohio. erected monuments; and there are some skilful hunters than myself; but seized Jesse Robert remained in Pennsylvania. half dozen conspicuous growths of vines Two old veterans came on the wharf, one with a sudden desire to procure hump and coal was discovered on his farm, and his and trees, indicating the spots where as from Maine, the other from Minnesota. tongue before the others came up. I pulled up the bay mare I was riding and shot the bull, as I supposed, under the foreshoulder and in the region of the heart. When I fired he plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plunged from cover and landed on I like the plunged from the plun Elizabeth Stuart—a direct descendant of a heavy growth of vines, bushes and trees L. Spalding, once of Co. E, 19th Me., of Robert Stewart, of Scotland, brother of -especially the site of the sinks-that Richmond, Me." They were old tentplunging my knife into his thoat to start the King. Stephen Rhoades's sister, most horrible of all the places there—is obplunging my knife into his thoat to start the blood, I thought I was in a fair way Sarah, married Chas. Parker. Their son scured by an impenetrable mass of trees John L. Spalding is a much-respected citito secure the tongue; but, alas! he had was Joel Parker (not the one who was and bushes, and is the present abode, I

once Governor of New Jersey). The Hoopers emigrated from Holland was informed, of a variety of poisonous a Trial Justice, a prominent Mason, and about 1690 Isaac Hooper served in the by posts the state of John Merrill Post, 137. battle from afar, out of her attic window. ed of the bright-red soil common to Geor-Serg't Fredericks and Corp'l Martin, 7th John Tice, her father, and Isaac's father, gia, and planned to command the prison, over old times in the field. It is not likely Inf., both good men, luckily had been were all in the war; also, Peas, and or to repel an outside attack, all are there, Rhoades. If possible, I would like to know several of them remaining practically un- FLETCHER, W. R. C., No. 6, Portsmouth, the ancestry of all these forefathers. I impaired. want the names of the heroes' parents, to establish my claim. I have been told that my ancestor, Brandriff-Timothy by name cotton and corn growing bountifully. -married a Hughes and lived near May's was hospitably received and entertained by Landing, N. J. There were soldiers in Mr. and Mrs. Turner, who have charge of both families. If any one can give me the house erected by the W. R. C. just any information that will put me in a way beyond the north line of the stockade. to learn the early history of these ances-St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

A Great Invention.

invented a new smokeless gun and blast- elled in filth and rags. ing powder that will revolutionize the powder business. The powder can be made in any kitchen for seven cents per pound. sell the patent. His agents are making gate. I could see men with their putrid Bank as collateral for the \$3,300. After

LIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

free particulars.

Tigers and Baboons Keep Things From Be-

coming Monotonous. There have been some exciting times at 2,366 lately, says the Uitenhage Times. Some time ago Mr. Robert Heugh was proceed-ticed a swarm of bees at the summit. Leaving his horse and rifle, he climbed up to the spot where they were, and then noticed a little footpath leading down the krantz. But what attracted his attention was the plain indication of something having been dragged along it. A buck had been missed the previous evening. Mr. No matter what Early may have re- Heugh proceeded cautiously along the path the State of Michigan monument, dediported, because he naturally would make a and then came to a ledge, down which he cated May 30, 1904, at Andersonville, a jumped, only to find himself within six number of human bones were uncovered, feet of a large tiger, which was standing and that the earth there is rarely disturbed over the buck, lashing his tail furiously without revealing similar relies. from side to side and glaring at the inruder. He showed his teeth, gave vent to an angry roar, and prepared to spring ten by the Government they died for, the Mr. Heugh then left. He must have gone up the krantz like an aeronaut, but he was quickly on the scene again, this time with several natives and his rifle. But the tiger had departed in peace, leaving the dersonville Prison grounds, and have cared mangled body of his prey a short distance for the place as far as they have been from the scene of the encounter. The car- financially able-H. B. VAN VELSOR, Co. a neatly built kraal which contained but one entrance, where a powerful trap was concealed. Next morning a visit to the spot showed that the marauder had ignored the entrance, but had climbed over the bushes forming the kraal, gnawed the recent National Convention in Boston, two hind legs off the buck, and left once and all our members are much pleased nore. Further search proved abortive, and over the election of Mrs. Fannie Minot, nothing more was heard or thought of the of Concord, N. H., as National President. affair until recently, when Mr. Robert She endeared herself to all Corps members field. His claims, as printed in the Official Heugh was superintending some natives while Department President. who were extinguishing a bush fire. In the course of their work they came across the decomposed body of the tiger, and his skull now forms yet another addition to the collection of curiosities of Kamaehs. Mr. "Robbie" Heugh also had a narrow escape from a baboon a few days ago. not forget that in Sheridan's report we He spotted the animal in the orchard and

shot him through the body at about 300 yards. The baboon was able to get away, however, and was afterwards seen on the top of a krantz, where he suddenly dropped. Thinking that he was dead, Mr. Heugh went after him with two terriers and a native. The dogs ran up to the supposed carcass, and were barking at it, when the "dead" suddenly arose, caught up the unfortunate animals, bit a piece of flesh out of each of them, cast them from him, and made for Mr. Heugh, tearing his arm from shoulder to wrist. He, however, managed to fracture the brute's skull with a stone, and when his body came to be measured it was found to be five feet.

Illinois Ex-Prisoners.

Dr. J. Little, Secretary of the Illinois Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, announces that the 25th Annual Reunion of the Society will be held at Decatur, Ill., Hood's Sarsaparilla on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12 and 13. This will be the silver anniversary of Which has cured thousands. the organization of the Association at Decatur. Every Union ex-Prisoner of War in Illinois is cordially invited to attend.

FORTY YEARS AFTER.

5,000 killed Revisit to Andersonville Prison Site in 1904 EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: June 10 I was able to satisfy my long-cherished desire to revisit the Andersonville Prison grounds. Captured in the Wilderness, May 7, I reached the Andersonville Prison via Orange Court House, Gordonsville, Lynchburg, Danville, and the South gate Taking all this into consideration along on May 24, to the cry of "fresh fish." and with the well-known fact that the rebels was transferred to the Florence (S. C.) always sought to make it appear that prison in early September—all in the year they were "overpowered" rather than de- 1864. I have thought that those ex-prisfeated-is it not quite probable that Early oners who have never revisited the scene had all told an army of from 30,000 to of the tragedy of the Summer of 1864 35,000 in the Valley, and moreover that might be interested in reading an account of the place as it appears at the present

time. Boarding an early morning train on the Central Georgia Railroad, at Macon, Ga., after a two hours' ride I arrived at Andersonville Station, 60 miles south, about 6 o'clock. The town of Andersonville is just west of the railroad tracks, or on the right hand, traveling southward, as is the present station, which is a short distance north of the old station. The latter is con-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have nected by a road with the south gate of just learned that a few years ago you the stockade, a quarter mile to the east from the railroad, and the present station connects in a similar manner at or near of the early immigrants to this country. I where the north gate was located, known

it at that time. I followed the north road to the grounds, tion. Perhaps you may be able to assist mentally contrasting the difference in the me in locating them. They are the follow- conditions of my two visits, separated by rows of numbered headstones. Further than this I found but little, comparatively, to remind me of the place as I had previously seen it.

The contour of the grounds

The "Providence Spring," picturesquely was informed, of a variety of poisonous

Of the eight rebel earthworks, construct-

Immediately outside of the stockade lines the soil is under cultivation, with

I occupied for the night a dormitory tors, I will consider it a very great favor, overlooking that portion of the ground -MARTHA E. HANNA, 1128 West Berry where the western sun casts the shadows which is not far from the spot where, four decades ago, surrounded by thousands of John Stransky, of Pukwana, S. D., has other equally miserable prisoners, I grov-

In fancy I conjured up that seething mass of suffering and dying humanity. I could see the rows of dead, as, each morn-Mr. Stransky wants a few good men to ing, they were laid in line at the south as high as \$500 per month. Write for and rotting limbs; and there came before purchasing, he arbitrarily calls the copperme the wasting forms of starving men, mine worth \$10,000. Then, arbitrarily, and the forms of those who were wasting "C" organizes his \$3,300 of copper propand tottering from depleting malady, and erty into the Arbitrary Copper Company, I could see the eager guard, watching, with and issues to himself a paper, which he rifle at "ready," from his elevation, for arbitrarily stamps "10,000 stock dollars." any who might accidentally trespass the This he takes to The Bank, and by loan or dead-line. All of this, and more, came other device exchanges it for the remainback to me, until I would have shut out ing \$6,700 belonging to "B." The next the hideous nightmare.

'Draw, dotard, around thy wavering sight This mantle to cover thy visions of

Beneath a monument in the Arlington Cemetery, "Unknown, but not Forgotten." | repose the bones of more than 2,000 patriots assembled from the various battle-fields in the vicinity of Washington. I Bank. "B," the farmer, who has conwas informed that when excavating for Denied a merciful death in battle, un

known and uncared-for, apparently forgotbones of how many men lie there, no human being may tell. Those angels of kindness and patriotism,

the W. R. C., are watching over the An-

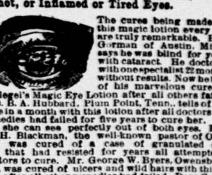
Old Comrades Greeting.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: New Hampshire was well represented at the

Among the many pleasant meetings and matter.

Magic Eye Lotion Free

Famous Lotion That is Absolutely Harmless and Positively Cures Sore Eyes, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Cataracts, Blood-shot, or Inflamed or Tired Eyes.



chet, or Inflamed or Tired Eyes.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. B. T. Gorman of Austin. Minn., says he was blind for years with cataract. He doctored withous results. Now he tells of his marvelous cure by Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion after all others failed. Mrs. B. A. Hubbard. Plum Point, Tenn., tells of her cure in a month with this lotion after all doctors and remedies had failed for five years to cure her. Today she can see perfectly out of both eyes. Rev. M. H. Blackman, the well-known pastor of Orid, Fa., was cured of a case of granulated eyelids that had resisted for years all attempts of doctors to cure. Mr. George W. Byers, Owensboro, Ky., was cured of ulcers and wild hairs with this lotion after all other remedies had failed. Dora Casey, Chicago, was cured of granulated lids for which doctors treated her for five months steady, but failed to cure. Dr. J. W. Angell of Iowa, one of the oidest and best known doctors in the west, suffered with granulated lids for seven years. He tried every remedy, but failed to cure until he used Prof. Schlegel's eye lotion and one bottle gave him more relief than all the remedies he ever tried. G. Klopfer, the well-known florist of Peoria, Ill., suffered for years with weak, watery and sore eyes and spent hundreds of dollars with doctors. One bottle of Prof. Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion cured him. It stops pain Instantly, It contains no cocaine nor other harmful drugs and it cures sore or weak eyes to stay cured. The Professor is very glad to send a free package of his remedy to anyone who suffers with their eyes, Write to-day to Prof. H. T. Schlegel, 615 Mackinaw Bidg., Chicago, Ill., and be cured.



C. A. R., ATTENTION! Send at once for our beautiful photo, size 814 by 414 incnes, of the famous "LIVING FLAG," composed entirely of 2,000 Boston school-children, that created such a sensation during the Boston parade. Nothing like it ever seen before. Some veterans cried, while others went into a delirium of joy at the sight. Selling like "not cakes" at 15 cents each. One-cent stamps accepted. VOORHEEN & GARRETSON, accepted. VOORHEEN & GARRETSON, 15 School Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED, G. A. R. MEMBERS

To write to-day for handsomely mounted picture, size 5 in. by 7 in., showing unveiling of monument in Fort Stevens. D. C., Cemetery, by members of 122d N. Y. Vois. View includes monument and about 29 members of committee. Souvenir that will please, Carefully wrapped and mailed to any address for 25c, or 5 for \$1.00. W. H DESHIELDS, 316 E. St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Hangers of Presidential Candidates. New proposition; Bas-relief of Rooseveit or Parker, on shild of National colors; big profit to agents. 25c.

my name is John Mossma

One can imagine what a happy reunion was-and yet it was pathetic to see those two aged men grasp each other's they will meet again in this life.-M. M.

mates. Think of their mutual pleasure!

zen of his native town, Richmond, Me.;

A FINANCIAL TRICK.

N. H.

"Standard Oil's" Device for "Making" Dol-

The following is a condensed account of Thomas W. Lawson's illustration, in Everybody's September instalment of "Frenzied Finance," of the financial trick from the monuments previously mentioned, by which "Standard Oil" has become the greatest power in the land:

"B," a Western farmer, tills his soil

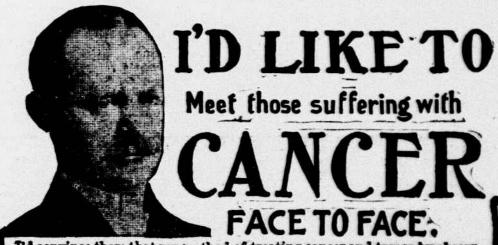
and receives, by the sale of his wheat, a

particular \$10,000, which he then deposits in The Bank. "C" purchases with \$3,300 ("B's" money) which he borrows from The Bank, a copper-mine, depositing the title which he receives from the seller with The step is where "C" sells his \$3,300, stamped "10,000 stock dollars" (which, as already shown, he has exchanged with The Bank for the \$10,000 deposited by "B"), to "B" for \$10,000, which \$10,000 "B" withdraws from The Bank by simply making out a check in favor of "C." "C" deposits "B's" check with The Bank and hereby liquidates his \$10,000 indebtedness to The tracted for new machinery and other necessities and luxuries, to be paid for "next season," attempts next season to turn his 10,000 stock dollars into real dollars, and "C," the Private Thing, knowing their real value to be but \$3,300, refuses to make the exchange, but instead, by proclaiming their real value, compels "B," who must have real dollars to meet his debts, to sell them for what "C," the Private Thing, is willing to pay. "C," the Private Thing, is willing to pay their worth, which he alone knows is \$3,300; he repurchases them at that price from "B," that he may repeat

'wave of the country's prosperity.'

the operation at the return of the next

Thirty-seven Patents to One Inventor. American inventiveness has been recognized by the Patent Office by the issuance of 37 patents in that field to John S. Stone, of Cambridge, Mass. The patents taken out by Mr. Stone cover the entire field of space telegraphy, and those who have made a study of his methods say that he will outstrip Marconi in his latest scientific Gazette, cover 27 pages of closely-printed



I'd convince them that my method of treating cancer and tumor by absorption (nature's way) far exceeds the old method of the knife and burning plasters. No pain or suffering as in the former method, but in its place soothing, balmy oils. Consult me in person or by mail before submitting to barbarous methods. Most cases are cured at home. My illustrated book sent free, giving hundreds of testimonials from the best people on earth. Address Dr. BENJ. F. BYE, 301 North Ulineis St., Indianapolis, Ind. The above is the home office. All branches are closed.